

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 15, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

--As described in the prior art, examples of suitable oxidizing agents for use in redox amplified development processes include peroxy compounds including hydrogen peroxide, cobalt (III) complexes including cobalt hexamine complexes, and periodates. Amplified color development of color print films in accordance with the present invention may be achieved by modifying conventional color print film development processes, which typically will employ KODAK Color Developing Agent CD-2 (N,N- diethyl p-phenylenediamine sulfate) as more fully described in Kodak Publication No. H-24, Manual For Processing Eastman Color Films, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference, by the incorporation of the oxidizing agent in the main developer solution step, or in a pre- or post-developer processing bath. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the oxidizing agent is introduced in a development amplifier step conducted after a main color developer step, as more fully discussed in co-pending, concurrently-filed, commonly assigned USSN 10/749,823 (Kodak Docket No. 84785), the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. While conventional development processing of current commercially available color print films results in processing efficiency (E) values typically of less than 2.5 (where (E) values are calculated using the formula: $E = (\text{Dye Image Dmax}) / (\text{Silver coverage, g/m}^2)$), in such preferred process, relatively low silver color print films such as those of the present invention may be processed to provide processing efficiency (E) values of from 2.5 to 6.7, more preferably 2.5 to 5.0 and most preferably 3.0 to 5.0, while also maintaining visual Dmin less than 0.1 and the Equivalent Neutral Density (END) Dmax values for the cyan and yellow color records within 20% (more preferably within 15% and most preferably within 10%) of the END Dmax value for the green color record, which is desired for obtaining adequate color balance when developed print film images are projected with a xenon light source. END value for any particular dye color record is defined as the visual density that results when the other two dyes are added in quantities just sufficient to produce a neutral gray (see, e.g., "Procedures for Equivalent-Neutral-Density (END) Calibration of Color Densitometers Using a Digital Computer", by Albert J. Sant, in the Photographic Science and Engineering, Vol. 14, Number 5, September-October 1970, pg. 356). --

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